NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN, OCTOBER 1937

By WILLIS E. HURD

Atmospheric pressure.—Almost continuous cyclonic activity occurred over north-central waters of the North Pacific Ocean during October 1937, and as a result the average pressure over the Aleutian Islands and contiguous regions was lower than the normal for the month. At Dutch Harbor, near the center of the Low, the average pressure, 29.31 inches (0.34 inch below the normal) was the lowest for the month since 1923, when it was 29.29. The lowest barometer reading of the month was 28.03, reported by the British steamer Empress of Russia, on the 20th, in 52°07′ N., 158°13′ W.

The North Pacific high-pressure area this month lay

The North Pacific high-pressure area this month lay on the average over south-central waters, with its crest at Midway Island where the average barometer was 30.07. This was considerably to the southwestward of the normal position of the anticyclone's center.

Table 1.—Averages, departures, and extremes of atmospheric pressure at sea level, North Pacific Ocean, October 1937, at selected stations

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Stations	Aver- age pres- sure	Depar- ture from normal	High- est	Date	Lowest	Date	
Point Barrow Dutch Harbor St. Paul Kodiak Juneau Tatoosh Island San Francisco Mazatlan Honolulu Midway Island Guam Manila Hong Kong Naha Chichishima	29, 31 29, 48 29, 42 29, 78 30, 00 29, 99 29, 83 30, 00 30, 07 29, 82 29, 82	Inch +0.02234 15 17 09 01 02 01 04 02 + .04 02 + .04 02 + .04 04	Inches 30, 26 30, 28 30, 20 30, 22 30, 24 30, 14 29, 82 30, 18 29, 92 29, 97 30, 10 30, 15 30, 15	11 77 8 31 6 6 6 21, 44 30 22 26 26 26 29	Inches 29, 44 25, 30 29, 00 28, 76 29, 12 29, 40 29, 85 29, 74 29, 82 29, 85 29, 59 29, 55 29, 59 29, 54	23 19 23 20 23 27 11 27 21 14 13 14 4 16 19	

Note.—Data based on 1 daily observation only, except those for Juneau, Tatoosh Island, San Francisco, and Honolulu, which are based on 2 observations. Departures are computed from best available normals related to time of observation.

Extratropical cyclones and gales.—Cyclones of higher latitudes were numerous and in several instances during October 1937 were characterized by marked depressions of the barometer. Considering the fact that at Dutch Harbor daily pressures were below the normal of the month except on three days, it may be seen that cyclonic activity was present almost without intermission over the Aleutian Islands and vicinity. The average pressures of these storms were much lower than had occurred during October in recent years. Notwithstanding this, there was little if any increase over the normal in the number and intensity of the gales reported. There was, however, a shift in the region of greatest storminess, from the normal location in the northwestern quarter of the ocean to northeastern waters. The great southward extension of several of the northeastern Lows into the region usually occupied by the Pacific anticyclone, resulted in the latter being displaced to the southwestward.

In east longitudes there were 9 or 10 days, all from the 4th to 23d, on which gales of forces 8–10, due to extratropical cyclonic activity, were reported by ships. In half these instances the high winds occurred about half way between Midway Island and central Japan; the remainder occurred south to southwest of the western Aleutians.

In west longitudes most extratropical gales of the month, of forces 8-11, were met between latitudes 40° and 54° N., longitudes 130° and 165° W., on approximately 15 days of the month, from the 11th to 31st.

The storm which caused the earliest heavy weather of the month in northeastern waters came from the vicinity of the Kuril Islands on October 6. It crossed the central Aleutians during the 9th and 10th, and on the 11th, then of considerable extent, was centered south of the Alaska Peniusula. Early on this date the eastbound British motorship Silverguava in 50°½ N., 162° W., reported the lowest reading, 28.48, in connection with the storm, and at 2 p. m., a wind of force 11, from the southwest, the highest reported by any ship this month in North Pacific waters. Thereafter the storm moved northeastward with decreasing energy and entered the continent from the Gulf of Alaska on the 16th.

Another energetic Aleutian storm appeared over the southern part of the Bering Sea on the 18th. On the 19th, as it moved eastward, pressure at Dutch Harbor fell to 28.30 inches, and on the Japanese steamer Hiye Maru, near 52° N., 165° W., to 28.26. Gales of force 9, meanwhile, were experienced in localities considerably to the southward and eastward, with barometer depressed below 29 inches over a wide area. Force-9 gales continued through the 20th and 21st along the northern routes southeast of the Alaska Peninsula, as the storm moved slowly eastward, with central pressures reported by two ships on the 20th as almost down to 28 inches. Late on the 21st the storm suddenly turned to the north, then northwest, with decreased energy, and by the 24th, after a recurve to westward in the Bering Sea, had almost described a loop since the 18th.

From the 27th to 31st stormy weather prevailed within the region 40°-50° N., 130°-150° W., with gales of force 9 reported locally, except on the 31st, when a northwest gale of force 10 was encountered by the Japanese motorship San Ramon Maru near 45° N., 149° W., barometer 29.13. The center of the disturbance at the end of the month lay near 43° N., 144° W., with lowest pressure 28.73 inches.

Tropical disturbances in the Far East.—In the absence of the October typhoon report from Manila, brief mention is made here of such disturbed conditions as appear from our charts and other data to have existed in the tropics of the Far East during the month.

On October 1 the American steamer Golden Tide experienced a southeast gale of force 8, barometer 29.76, in 17°20′ N., 129°20′ E., caused by a depression east of Luzon. The Low moved northwestward into the China Sea, and on the 3d and 4th lay south of Hong Kong as a typhoon of considerable energy with winds up to force 11 on the 4th, pressure down to 29.38. The later history of the storm is not known.

On October 13 and 14 another depressed area lay east of the northern Philippines, moving toward Taiwan. On the 15th, when central near 20° N., 124° E., the disturbance recurved to northeast, and passed south of the Nansei Islands on the 16th. At Naha on this date one observation reported a northeast gale of force 10, barometer 29.59. The storm passed to the westward of the Ogasawara Islands on the 18th and lay north and northeast of them on the 19th and 20th. A report from the American steamer Steel Traveler on the 20th gave a north gale of force 10, barometer 29.47, near 32° N., 143°–144° E. The storm thereafter apparently dissipated; at least it was lost to observation.

Tropical disturbances in Mexican west coast waters.—One tropical cyclone occurred off the west coast of Mexico this month, and there were signs of the formation of three other localized disturbances. The first of these is evidenced only by a mild cyclonic circulation centered south

of the Gulf of Tehuantepec on October 6, with a report from the American steamer Jefferson Myers of experiencing an east-southeast wind of force 7, barometer 29.75, in 15°54' N., 97°42' W., accompanied by a wind shift from east-northeast. The second, in which no strong winds were experienced, is evidenced by a report from the American steamer West Cactus of a "cyclonic circulation" observed on October 12 in 24° N., 115° W. The third is shown by an observation of a north gale of force 9, barometer 29.76, reported by the American steamer Mobile City, on the 14th, near 14½° N., 94° W.

Late on October 24 a cyclone appeared at some distance south of the Revillagigedo Islands. It moved rapidly northeastward during the following 24 hours and from late on the 24th to and including the 27th lay close off the Mexican coast between Cape Corrientes and Manzanillo, where it appears to have disintegrated. The first observation received in connection with the cyclone was from the American steamer Steel Mariner, late on the

afternoon of the 24th. The ship, near 16° N., 109% W., reported a south-southeast gale of force 9, barometer 29.71. During the 25th the American steamers Ohioan and Minnesotan, and the U. S. S. McDougal reported east to southeast gales of force 8, lowest barometer 29.65, within the locality 20°00' to 20°58' N., 106°12' to 107°32' W.; and the American steamer Katrina Luckenbach, a south-southeast gale of force 9, barometer 29.59, in 19°30' N., 106°48′ W. The disturbed condition was slightly closer to the coast on the 26th, with the American steamer Indianan reporting an east-southeast gale of force 8, barometer 29.68 in 19°48' N., 150°54' W. By the 27th the Low had moved slightly to the southeastward near Manzanillo prior to its disappearance.

Fog —Fog was observed on only a few days in scattered localities along the northern routes this month. In Californian coastal waters it was reported on 10 days, and

off Lower California on 5 days.

CLIMATOLOGICAL TABLES

CONDENSED CLIMATOLOGICAL SUMMARY

In the following table are given for the various sections of the climatological service of the Weather Bureau the monthly average temperature and total rainfall; the stations reporting the highest and lowest temperatures, with dates of occurrence; the stations reporting the greatest and least total precipitation; and other data as indicated by the several headings.

The mean temperature for each section, the highest and lowest temperatures, the average precipitation, and the greatest and least monthly amounts are found by using all trustworthy records available.

The mean departures from normal temperatures and precipitation are based only on records from stations that have 10 or more years of observations.

Of course, the number of such records is smaller than the total number of stations.

Table 1.—Condensed climatological summary of temperature and precipitation by sections, October 1937 [For description of tables and charts, see REVIEW, January, p. 29)

		Temperature							Precipitation						
	egent.	Section average Departure from	Monthly extremes					average re from	from nal	Greatest monthly		Least monthly			
			Station	Highest	Date	Station	Lowest	Date	Section ave	Departure from the normal	Station	Amount	Station	Amount	
Alabama Arizona Arkansas Arkansas California California Colorado Florida Feorgia daho Illinois Indiana Owas Cansas Centucky Outsiana Maryland-Delaware Michigan Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Montana Nebraska Nevada Nevada	61. 6 49. 3 71. 3 62. 4 49. 7 53. 1 52. 6 50. 3 57. 2 55. 7 67. 1 53. 7 48. 0 63. 3 56. 3 48. 1 51. 8 54. 1	F1.6 +2.0 -1.7 +1.1 +2.5 +2.5 -1.3 -2.4 -3.1 6 -2.0 -1.0 +3.5 +3.6 -1.1	Evergreen 5 stations. Subiaco Indio. 2 stations Davenport Hawkinsville. Malad 2 stations Johnson Ottumwa 3 stations Williamstown Morgan City Cumberland, Md. Adrain Wheaton. Columbus. Warsaw Broadus 3 stations Logandale. Enosburg Falls, Vt.	° F. 98 103 96 104 93 97 96 88 88 92 95 94 96 93 97 87 90 87 95 98 89 95 98 89 95 88	61 26 211 134 66 21 11 14 15 66 13 16 5 34 11 16	St. Bernard. Fort Valley Lead Hill Boca Dillon Mason Blairsville. Soldier Creek 2 stations. Horton Farmers 2 stations. Oakland, Md Sidnaw Meadowlands. Eupora. Grant City Wisdom 3 stations. San Jacinto. Somerset, Vt.	°F. 23 19 17 10 9 29 20 10 17 19 12 18 17 10 0 25 14 15 11 11	24 20 23 8 8 20 24 24 5 15 15 12 23 22 24 23 26 17	In. 6.00 .384 4.66 1.03 .844 4.938 1.25 3.52 4.74 2.03 1.437 9.49 7.07 2.69 1.08 5.14 .94 1.51 28 4.93	In. +2.98 -49 +1.45 -19 +1.45 -32 +66 +2.51 +.76 +1.47 +6.12 +4.05 -79 +2.48 -4.15 -0.8 +0.17 +1.38	Mobile Airport. Rucker Canyon. Portland. Crescent City (near) Steamboat Springs. Stuart. Gillsville. Deception Creek. Pelestine. Williams. Postville (near). Chapman. Pippapass. Belle Chasse. Laurel, Md. Manistee. Pigeon River Bridge. Bay St. Louis. Caruthersville. Flatwillow (near). Hartington. Sheldon. Pipkbam Notch,	In. 14. 98 3. 36 9. 05 8. 72 2. 54 18. 81 11. 27 3. 96 7. 30 7. 74 4. 28 2. 67 7. 39 29. 04 10. 07 5. 68 3. 40 14. 74 7. 12 5. 89 3. 96 1. 05 10. 79	Cochrane 41 stations Highland 45 stations Greeley Bradenton Thomasville Halley Keithsburg Angola Oakland Sublette Cynthiana St. Joseph Delaware Break- water, Del. Owosso Gonvick Philadelphia Altona Choteau Kimball 7 stations Cornwall, Vt	1. 00 1. 50 2. 10 2. 11 3. 83 3. 44 1. 11 0. 00 2. 22	
Vew Jersey Jew Mexico Jew York Jew York Jew York Jew York Jew Lord	55. 4 48. 1 57. 4 43. 9 51. 8 61. 8 52. 2 50. 6 60. 9 48. 8 57. 4 67. 9 51. 6 54. 0 53. 0 54. 9 46. 3 47. 2 74. 6	-1.57 +1.77 -1.25 -1.64 -1.25 -1.29 +1.22 -1.22 +1.22 -1.33 -1.32 +1.30 -1.32 +1.42 -1.42	Bridgeton 2 stations Geneva Kinston Wishek Van Wert 2 stations Powers 2 stations 3 stations Cottonwood Tiptonville Seymour Blanding 2 stations 3 stations 2 stations 2 stations	84 69 90 95 94 101 89 89 94 92 93 106 90 89 89 81 84 91 83 92 97	22 126 73 115 15 117 33 65 33 12 22 12 115 54 24 142	Runyon Therma 2 stations Mount Mitchell Ashley McArthur 2 stations Danner Emporium Caesars Head 2 stations Paris Mount Pleasant Woodruff 2 stations Bayard Danbury South Pass City Allakaket Kanalobuluhulu Garzas	15 11 12 10 1 19 20 14 12 23 5 20 27 14 18 22 11 8 5 5 6	17 19 16 124 14 15 23 6 17 24 24 23 29 15 13 25 19 13	5. 27 1. 14 4. 77 5. 10 3. 39 2. 54 2. 38 4. 46 5. 61 1. 13 7. 54 2. 79 6. 98 1. 02 3. 86 6. 77	+1.86 +.01 +1.43 +1.69 22 +.80 45 +2.58 +1.42 71 +2.70 +.20 +.04 +4.50 47 40 40 40 40 40 70	N. H. Lakewood. Eick's Ranch. High Market. Mount Airy. Hansboro. New Carlisle. Marietta. Valsetz. Mount Pocono. Caesars Head. Vermillion. Morgan Springs. Bonham. High Line City Creek. Pinnacles. Quinault. Bayard. Wisconsin Dells. Bechler River Little Port Walter. Keauhou No. 2. Guinee Reservoir.	3. 15 5. 85 8. 23 8. 53 10. 40 15. 18 3. 15 10. 16 8. 32 4. 08	Sussex 2 stations Scotia. Willard 2 stations Paulding Kenton Paisley Beaver Falls Rimini 3 stations New River Gall 2 stations Diamond Springs Waterville New Cumberland Iron River Recluse Kotzebue Pearl Harbor, T. H. Camuy	2.1.2.2.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.	

¹ Other dates also.